

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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VOLUME XL.....NO. 11

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

BROADWAY.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, at 8 P. M.; closes at
10:30 P. M.BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Washington street.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, at 8 P. M.
Mr. W. J. Florence.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO
MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.ROBINSON HALL.
Sixteenth street.—BEAUREGARD, at 8 P. M.;
closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Macdonald.GLOBE THEATRE.
Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.PARK THEATRE.
Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.—FANCHON, at 8 P. M.;
closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Macdonald.LYCEUM THEATRE.
Fourteenth street and sixth avenue.—TWIN AXES AND
CLOWNS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Macdonald.WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway.—THE STAGGERS, at 8 P. M.; closes at
10:30 P. M. Mr. Macdonald.WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Third street.—EDMUND KEAN,
at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Ciprico.METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
No. 235 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30
P. M.PARK THEATRE.
Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second
streets.—OPERA COMIQUE—LE VOYAGE EN CHINE, at 8 P. M.;
closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Macdonald.ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
corner Irving place and Fourth street.—TWENTY-
SECOND ANNUAL RECEPTION, at 7:45 P. M.; closes
at 11 P. M.TONY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45
P. M.NEW YORK STADI THEATRE.
Bowery.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOI, at 8 P. M.
Miss Luna Starr.OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No. 234 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45
P. M.BOOTH'S THEATRE.
corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—
LITTLE EMILY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr.
Rove.THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 214 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45
P. M.ROMAN HIPPODROME.
Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue.—Afternoon, and
evening, at 8 and 10.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—MERCHANT OF
VENICE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Carlotta
Lesclercq, Mr. E. L. Davenport.EVANS' OPERA HOUSE.
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO
MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Dan
Bryant.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities
are that the weather to-day will be less cold,
with snow.COUNT VALMASEDA has been offered the
Captain Generalship of Cuba, but declines
unless he is guaranteed a reinforcement of
twenty thousand soldiers. This is a con-
fession that Spain has not made much pro-
gress in subduing the Cuban rebellion.MR. IRWIN still remains in prison, and is
very firm in the position he has taken in op-
position to Congress. He charges that the com-
mittee does not wish to receive all the testi-
mony that could be offered in the Pacific Mail
case, and that the company is desirous of con-
ciliating Congress in order to obtain a subsidy.THE GERMAN EMPEROR has no cause to be
pleased with the Bismarck and Von Arnim
trouble, no matter what its result, and the
news sent by our Berlin correspondent,
that the Imperial Court is seeking to effect a
reconciliation between the two rivals, is not
surprising. In this same correspondence will
be found the comments of the leading Ger-
man papers upon the trial and an interesting
account of the recently exploded rumors of
new plots for the assassination of Prince Bis-
marck. The letter to Kullmann reads like a
silly hoax, and the author is probably what a
Frenchman might call "a duckman," by which
he meant to describe a man who invents
canards.THE PARIS OPERA HOUSE.—We publish in
another column an interesting letter from our
Paris correspondent describing graphically
the new opera house which Paris has lately
opened with so much pomp and ceremony.
The new house of music is worthy of the cap-
ital of Europe. It is at once graceful and
solid, and all the resources of French art
genius have been exhausted to render this
new monument worthy of the place the patri-
otic pride of France has assigned it."I DO NOT DOUBT THE LEGAL RIGHT OF THE
PRESIDENT TO SEND TROOPS INTO ANY STATE;
BUT I VIEW WITH APPREHENSION ANY ARMED IN-
TERFERENCE BY THE EXECUTIVE EVEN OF A
STATE TO DISPERSE A LEGISLATIVE BODY IF IT
HAS NOT, BY VIOLENCE TOWARD OTHER CITIZENS,
BECOME A MOB. I AM NO LAWYER; BUT I HAD
SUSPECTED THAT A LEGISLATURE IS THE SOLE
JUDGE OF THE RIGHTS AND QUALIFICATIONS OF
ITS MEMBERS AS MEMBERS, AND THAT ADDRESS
FOR ITS ACTION MUST BE SOUGHT THROUGH THE
JUDICIAL RATHER THAN FROM THE EXECUTIVE
DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT. I HAD SUP-
POSED THAT THE CONNECTION OF THE CHIEF
EXECUTIVE OF A STATE WITH THE LEGISLATIVE
BRANCH OF A STATE WAS TO APPROVE OR DISAP-
PROVE ITS ACTS AND ENFORCE ITS LAWS WHEN
NOT FORBIDDEN BY ADVERSE DECISIONS OF THE
JUDICIARY."—*Opinion of Postmaster General
Jewell, of Grant's own Cabinet.*The Great Meeting To-Night—Let It
"Take Hold of the Right Lever!"We repeat the advice which we have already
given to the meeting as to the form of its
action. We understand its managers intend
to move in the stale groove of meetings called
for party influence on elections, and that a
committee is engaged in drafting such resolu-
tions as are customary on electioneering oc-
casions. We will therefore state, with more
argument than we at first thought necessary,
the grounds for preferring a weighty memorial
to Congress as the appropriate form of action
for this and similar meetings. Before we get
through we will fortify our view with prece-
dents. Reason stands, indeed, of little need
of precedent to support it, and the reference
we may make to respectable examples will be
merely to relieve our opinion from the imputa-
tion of singularity or of a crotchety affec-
tation of being wiser than the other pro-
moters of this important demonstration. We
are confident that all except the light weight
people, who are bent on turning this occasion
to party advantage, will admit the force of our
reasoning.Even for the mere purpose of public agita-
tion a memorial to Congress would be alto-
gether more effective than a string of resolu-
tions which will die with the occasion. A
memorial would keep up the interest created
by the meeting. After its adoption by a
great popular assembly, the next step would
be to procure signatures to it by such a body
of citizens as no public hall could hold. It
would be easy to get twenty or thirty thousand
in this city in the course of a few days, and to
transmit to Washington one of the most
voluminous roll of names ever appended to
a memorial in legislative history. When it
reached Congress and was presented by fit
members, selected for their force and elo-
quence, the discussion and the scenic effect
would make a far deeper impression on the
country than the meeting in which the mem-
orial originated.It is astonishing that anybody can be blind
to advantages so great and obvious. It is like
the difference between loading your gun with
mere powder which explodes without execu-
tion and shooting a cannon of long range to
drop a ball into the camp of the enemy. By
adopting a memorial the meeting would pro-
duce double the effect here in New York and
the effect in Washington would infinitely ex-
ceed that produced here, the execution done
by a shell being at the point where it ex-
plodes. If a memorial should be adopted the
meeting will necessarily appoint two
important committees, whose functions will
continue and increase the public ferment.First, it should appoint a committee of
a hundred active, zealous citizens to circulate
the memorial and procure signatures. The
interest awakened by the meeting would thus
be kept up during the three or four days
while the memorial was in circulation, and by
the daily newspaper reports of the success of
this committee and descriptions of the reams
of new names. Secondly, the meeting should
appoint another committee of, say, twelve or
fifteen gentlemen of the highest standing to
convey the memorial to Washington and
secure its fitting presentation to Congress.
The fulgurances of signatures and the great re-
spectability of the committee would draw
throng to the capital and fill all the galleries.
The speeches made on the occasion would en-
gage the attention of the country; whereas a
string of resolutions would never be thought
of again after they had been printed in close
type in Tuesday morning's newspapers. We
hope it is not too late to make the meeting a
brass field piece crammed to its muzzle with
nitro-glycerine, and doing all its small execu-
tion on the spot by mere explosion and noise.
If the New York meeting should adopt the
method we advise other great meetings else-
where would follow the example, and Con-
gress would be deluged with memorials
whose presentation would afford occasions
for keeping up discussion and excitement.
Congress would become the objective point
of the concentrated fire of a thousand batteries
charged with public sentiment. Such mem-
orials would not consist of the mere flash of
political resolutions, because their destina-
tion would enforce pertinence of statement
and weight of argument, as well as temper-
ance of language, enabling the members who
present and describe the memorials to stand
upon tenable ground.It is no good excuse to say that Congress is
so committed to the President's Louisiana
policy that memorials from the people would
have no influence. Such an opinion does not
rest on any sufficient information. The
Senate has so little liking for the President's
Louisiana policy that it has never admitted
Pinchback, not wishing or not daring to
recognize the Kellogg government. Senator
Carpenter's bill came near passing, and might
easily have been passed with the aid of the
democratic votes. A majority of the re-
publicans wish their party well out of
this scrape, and on a body so un-
decided as Congress a flood of respectable
memorials pouring in from all parts of the
country would be irresistible if not delayed
until caucus discipline deprives the waverers
of their liberty. But even if Congress were
as set on this subject as it is notoriously
vacillating and fearful it should nevertheless
be memorialized by the citizens who are
alarmed for the safety of our institutions.
The great importance which has always been
attached to the right of petition attests its
potency. It is one of the great safeguards of
liberty, and as such it was put into our con-
stitution and expressed there as the proper
sequel of the right of citizens to assemble in
public meetings. It was by the right of peti-
tion that the anti-slavery cause won its
first triumphs, although the petitions were
addressed to a bitterly hostile Congress. In-
telligent freemen should not suffer any of the
old bulwarks of liberty to fall into disuse and
decay; for the time may come, if it is not
already upon us, when we shall need them all.
Let the citizens of New York do their part in
putting the best machinery for resisting bad
government into running order.We have hardly space left for the citation
of precedents which we promised, and must
limit ourselves to one example. The fifty
pages of Webster's eloquent denunciation of
the removal of the deposits, forty years ago,
consist of a succession of speeches which he
delivered from day to day on presenting
memorials of remonstrance started in great
public meetings. Other members did their
share of similar work in that conjuncture."While, like others," he said on one of these
occasions, "I am engaged here every morning
in presenting to the Senate the proceedings of
public meetings and the memorials of indi-
viduals supplicating Congress to re-establish
the authority of the laws, I think it due to
those who do me the honor to thus make me
the organ of their sentiments and their wishes,
and, indeed, to the whole country, that I
should express my own opinions." It was
chiefly through these memorials, which fur-
nished constant occasions to the best speakers
in Congress, that the agitation was so long
kept up in the country, spreading and deep-
ening like a river in its onward flow. The
great public meetings and the members of
Congress who favored their object were thus
enabled to play into each other's hands, the
memorials opening the way for daily denunciations in the most conspicuous
public theatre, which, in turn, reacted upon
and intensified popular feeling. We believe
that the gravity of the present crisis justifies
a recourse to that effective method, so firmly
imbedded in the usage of freemen that the
right of assembling is guaranteed in the
constitution, with explicit reference to peti-
tioning the government as its appropriate end.There is still time enough to prepare a
memorial for adoption this evening, in
place of a string of resolutions, if two or three
of our soundest lawyers can be induced to
give a few hours to its preparation. The as-
sistance of minds trained in the habits of
precision which belong to the legal profession
is desirable as a safeguard against stilted
rhetoric and as an aid to that luminous clear-
ness of statement which best serves for
setting legal or constitutional points in the
most impressive light.It matters little, however, who drafts the
memorial if its positions of law are wisely
chosen and the "form of sound words" is
adhered to in its language. Dignity of tone,
exactness of statement and logical force are
its chief requisites, and if the committee which
has been appointed for drafting resolutions
would invite the assistance of a great lawyer
and cast this matter both into the form of a
memorial and of resolutions the meeting
could decide which form it preferred.

The Lessons of the Pulpit.

The sermons in the metropolitan churches
yesterday possessed no remarkable or unusual
feature, but were of that partly practical
partly doctrinal character very often observed
in modern preaching. The Rev. Dr. Bellows,
for instance, discoursed on the deceptions of
life, taking for his text the sighings of Job for
the perfections of days past. Mr. Beecher,
too, pleaded for the New Testament mode of
perfecting men—by the righteousness which
is of faith—viewing those knotty Presbyterian
problems of faith and works and faith and
righteousness from his own standpoint. Even
Mr. Frothingham talked of aspiration and
prayer in a more orthodox Protestant fashion
than is his wont, though he took care to say
that prayer alone would not accomplish much
good. In the Thirteenth street Presbyterian
church the Rev. S. D. Burchard portrayed the
character of Christ as a sympathizing Saviour,
and the Rev. Dr. Anderson, of the First
Baptist church took a similar theme, present-
ing Christ as the exemplar of youth. At St.
Patrick's Cathedral the Rev. Father Kearney
drew a salutary lesson from the faith of the
Three Wise Men of the East, who followed the
guiding star to the manger where lay the
infant Jesus, and at the Church of St. Francis
de Sales, in Brooklyn, the Rev. T. D. Delaney
delivered a discourse on the unity of the
Church. All these themes were treated in a
quiet and unostentatious manner, and Mr.
Talmage had the field to himself in the way
of creating a sensation. He attacked pride
and extravagance and dishonesty in his own
characteristic way, but he only succeeded in
showing, by contrast with the other discourses
of the day, that if the teachings of his breth-
ren were heeded there would be no necessity
for his lively attacks upon prevailing vices.
After all it is better to teach men how to live
than to amuse them with a smart catalogue
of their sins, and this was what was done yester-
day in most of the churches.HE SAID THAT HE WAS UNABLE TO JUSTIFY
THE ACTION OF TROOPS IN NEW ORLEANS IN
EJECTING FROM THE STATE HOUSE CERTAIN PER-
SONS CLAIMING TO BE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE,
WHO WERE POINTED OUT TO THE OFFICERS IN
CHARGE OF THE TROOPS AS THE PERSONS WHO
SHOULD BE REMOVED. HE THOUGHT IT WOULD
HAVE BEEN BETTER IN EVERY WAY THAT THE
DEMOCRATS SHOULD HAVE HAD THE HOUSE,
WHETHER RIGHT OR WRONG, THAN THAT THE
MILITARY SHOULD HAVE INTERFERED IN ANY
MANNER IN THE ORGANIZATION. HE WAS UNABLE
TO SUSTAIN, UPON ANY THEORY, THE USE OF THE
MILITARY THAT HAD BEEN MADE.—*Opinion of
Mr. Dances, leader of the republican House of
Representatives.*"A CONSERVATIVE REPUBLIC."—The London
Daily News sums up an analysis of the French
situation by criticising the French politicians,
who appear to amuse themselves by contro-
versy and strife for power, and make no ear-
nest effort for the harmony and salvation of the
national interests. "Instead of promoting
union in France," says the News, "in the face
of a common danger, they have for the mo-
ment given only a new impulse and new
weapons to the faction fights of partisans.
What France really needs, in order to conjure
away the perils which surround her, is a
settled government, unpledged to dynastic
alliances, not bound to revenge straightway
the military honor of any flag, whether white
or tricolor, and disentangled from risky
social experiments. In other words, she needs
a conservative republic. If Germany desires
it in the interests of European peace France
ought not to desire it less in the interests of
her own internal tranquility and prosperity." This
unusual tribute to republicanism, for an
English journal, is worthy of note. It is a
sign of our modern political progress.WE DO NOT KNOW how true it is that Victor
Hugo is about to write the life of John Brown,
but this announcement comes to us from the
literary journals. Anything that Victor Hugo
does he will do with originality and genius.
There is a sombre interest about the career of
John Brown that will give to his biography,
even in the hands of Hugo, more than ordi-
nary literary value. There will probably be
a vast amount of poetry in the work and very
little truth; for, after all, Victor Hugo is a
poet and not a historian.Sheridan Versus the Congressional
Committee.Our despatches by telegraph yesterday con-
tained two noteworthy but conflicting state-
ments. One, the official report by General
Sheridan to the Secretary of War; the
other, an authentic summary of the
points to be presented in the report of the
Committee of the House of Representa-
tives sent to New Orleans to investigate the
facts. These statements are so irreconcil-
able with each other that it is impossible to
believe them both. As a question of *prima
facie* probability it would seem more reason-
able to credit the report of the committee.
They went to New Orleans clothed with all
the requisite authority and possessing all the
facilities for acquiring correct information.
They had power to summon witnesses, put
them on oath and subject them to a rigorous
cross-examination. General Sheridan had no
authority to conduct an investigation, or
summon witnesses, or administer oaths,
or to apply the tests by which
true testimony is discriminated from
false. All that he has learned he has
caught up by hearsay, and it is a settled
maxim of law that hearsay is not evidence.
The report of the committee has, therefore,
a better title to belief than the statements of
General Sheridan when the two are in con-
flict. The two republican members of the
committee were present as spectators at the
organization of the Legislature, and are able
to speak from personal knowledge; but Gen-
eral Sheridan was not at the scene, and, as
only one of the contending parties holds any
intercourse with him, he is the mere vehicle
or conduit for its biased statements. Im-
partial people will find it easier to believe the
committee than to believe Sheridan.According to the committee "the disorder
in the Legislature had ceased, and the meet-
ing was entirely orderly and quiet before and
at the time General de Trobriand entered the
hall to arrest the members," and "the only
request of Mr. Wiltz to General de Trobriand
was to help in keeping order in the lobby
outside of the hall," which "he
accomplished by his personal presence,
attended only by an aid." These statements
are in strict conformity with the facts as re-
ported by the public press, and seem worthy
of full credit. If this be the actual truth it
was clearly a case for legal and not for mili-
tary remedies. Not even Governor Kellogg
had any right to weed out members, because
the constitution and laws of Louisiana give
him no authority to interfere with the organi-
zation of the Legislature. He could not
have employed even the State militia to unseat
members, the whole matter being entirely
outside of his duties and jurisdiction. The
five members may not have been entitled to
seats; but that was a question in which there
was no warrant of law for the Governor to in-
terfere. It was as indefensible an outrage as
it would be for the President of the United
States to send files of soldiers to drag out
members improperly admitted to seats in the
national House of Representatives.General Sheridan's report discloses the
hand of some artful and tricky Kellogg law-
yer, who exerted his poor skill to "make the
worse appear the better reason." Four sev-
eral times Sheridan's report calls the federal
soldiers, with studied selection of a word, a
"posse." There could not be a more damag-
ing betrayal of self-conscious illegality. If
the federal troops had been properly employed
there would be no necessity for this weak
subterfuge of divesting them of their military
character and describing them as Governor
Kellogg's "posse." As every lawyer knows a
"posse" is made up of the miscellaneous
bystanders or accidental persons whom a
sheriff or other officer, the performance of
whose duty is resisted, may summon to his
aid. They derive their authority solely from
his fortuitous call, and look to him
alone for their justification. If the
invading federal soldiers at New Orleans
were merely a "posse" it would follow that
the federal government is no more responsible
for their employment on that occasion than it
would be for an equal number of mechanics
picked up for the nonce in the streets of New
Orleans. The attempt of General Sheridan,
or rather the attempt of Kellogg's lawyers,
making him their mouthpiece, to divest the
troops of their organized military character
and make them a mere civil "posse," shows
how conscious the apologists of this out-
rage are that there is no valid defence for
employing the federal army for such a pur-
pose.It is also a piece of sophistry to put Wiltz's
request and Kellogg's in the same category, as
General Sheridan's prompters try to do.
Wiltz, as the Speaker of the House, was its
legal organ, charged with the preservation of
order and warranted, with its consent, in ask-
ing assistance against the mob in the lobby
which threatened to interrupt its proceed-
ing. Kellogg, on the contrary, had no
legal status in the House, no
right to interfere in any way with its organi-
zation or its business, and consequently no
shadow of authority to summon a "posse" to
aid him in violating the law. Ordinarily a
resisted officer leads his own "posse," and
the absurdity of Kellogg's position cannot be
put in a stronger light than by supposing he
had appeared in person to unseat and drag
out the five members. It would be an insult
to the understandings of sane men to assert
that he had such a right; but no officer can
summon a "posse" to assist him in discharg-
ing a function with which law has not clothed
him. This ridiculous "posse" fiction—the
afterthought of Kellogg's attorneys—proves
that the federal law-breakers are conscious
that they have no valid defence.VICE PRESIDENT WILSON DID NOT WISH TO
MAKE ANY STATEMENT OF VIEWS FOR PUBLICA-
TION AT THIS TIME. HE DOES NOT ATTEMPT,
HOWEVER, TO CONCEAL HIS OPINION. HE RE-
PUDIATES THE SITUATION IN WHICH THE PARTY
AND THE ADMINISTRATION ARE PLACED BY THE
RECENT OCCURRENCES, AND THINKS THAT A
GRAVE MISTAKE HAS BEEN MADE.—*Opinion of
Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United
States.*ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS FAVORS OUR
correspondent with the wise statement that
he has as yet "no precise or official informa-
tion in regard to the alleged interference with
the Legislature." This is the same wise man
who on a former memorable occasion warned
a committee from New Orleans that it would
be useless for them to give him any informa-
tion, as his mind was already made up.

Mr. Green as Comptroller.

There is a good deal of inquiry as to the
hesitation shown by Mayor Wickham in deal-
ing with Mr. Green's incumbency of the
Comptrollership. Of course there is a
natural desire not to hurry the Mayor in the
beginning of his term. He will, of course,
proceed about his business in his own way,
and will be governed, not by duress, but a
desire for the welfare of the people. But
when we see the Mayor prepared with an
elaborate and exceedingly able document, that
must have been the result of study and wide
knowledge of facts, arraigning the Corpora-
tion Counsel—a document which must have
been prepared before he entered upon the
duties of the Mayoralty—the question arises,
Why should not he have done the same in the
case of Green? We are not questioning the
reasons which dictated the arraignment of
Smith. For every reason in favor of his re-
moval there are ten in favor of the removal of
Green. The worst that is said of Smith by
his accusers is that he has been a shifty,
easy-going, somewhat greedy politician,
willing to serve the old Ring for the
purpose of emolument and professional
gain, and who, as the law officer of the city,
has not been ungrateful to the men who put
him in power. We can see also the force of a
democratic Mayor desiring to have so impor-
tant an office as that of Corporation Counsel in
the hands of one of his own party. The ob-
jection to this is that people will say that he
removed Smith not because he was an im-
proper officer, but a republican. If our new
Mayor allows the stain of partisanship to rest
upon his reign in the early morning of its day
what can we expect in the future?We have said there are ten reasons for the
removal of Green to one for that of Smith. If
Smith was the creature of the Tammany Ring,
so is Green. He was nominated by Connolly,
he served the city under the Tammany Ring,
his powers as Comptroller were defined by
Judge Barnard, and he has made himself as
absolutely master of New York as Napoleon
was master of France. He is animated in
his office by no purpose but his
revenge and animosities. He is in a
state of continual huff, vexed with every-
body, suspecting everybody, tyrannical,
narrow-minded, bigoted, oppressive. For all
this we would care little, however, if he
only could feel that the city did not suffer.
He has stopped nothing as Comptroller but
the growth of the metropolis, increased noth-
ing but our debt, and can point to no achieve-
ment as Comptroller that will redound to the
credit and prosperity of the city.Mr. Wickham cannot be a trusty Mayor of
New York unless he has the financial de-
partment under his control and at the
head of it a man who will inspire the confi-
dence of the people. Even if Mr. Green were
his twin brother and he loved him as his
own flesh and blood it would make no differ-
ence. This is the fact, and if Mayor Wick-
ham yields to any reasons of political or per-
sonal sympathy, and so retains Mr. Green as
Comptroller, he confesses to the country that
his Mayoralty is a failure. The question for
Mayor Wickham now to decide is whether
he or Comptroller Green governs the city."I WAS NOT CONSULTED, NOR DID I SEE BE-
FORE THEY WERE SENT THE TWO DESPATCHES
OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO GENERAL
SHERIDAN, SAYING THAT THE PRESIDENT AND
ALL THE CABINET APPROVED OF HIS PROCEED-
INGS. I NEVER HEARD OF NOR SAW EITHER
UNTIL THEY WERE SHOWN ME IN THE NEWS-
PAPERS."—*Statement of Hamilton Fish, of
Grant's own Cabinet.*Suppose It Had Been Done in New
York.Let us suppose that, a year ago, General
Dix being Governor of the State and General
McDowell commander of this military depart-
ment, there had been a difficulty in the organi-
zation of the Assembly at Albany, the
democrats getting the upper hand and ad-
mitting five members whose seats were
contested. Suppose further that Governor
Dix, in defiance of the constitution of the
State, which makes each house of the
Legislature the sole judge of the election
and qualifications of its members, had as-
sumed to oust the five whose seats were
contested, and had applied to General McDowell
for federal troops for that purpose, and that
General McDowell had sent a subordinate
with a detachment of infantry to seize those
members and drag them out of the Assembly
chamber. What would the people of New
York and of the country have said to such a
proceeding?Suppose still further that on the
people raising a great outcry against
such an employment of the federal
army General McDowell had sent to
Washington a justification, alleging that the
people of New York were a "banditti," and
offering to support his assertion by a list of
the unpunished murders committed in the
State within the last five years (of which
there is really a formidable catalogue), par-
ading the Ring frauds and the failure of the
law to recover the plunder, and reciting
the corruption of the canal Ring, the Brock-
lyn adultery cases and all the countless
scandals and crimes reported in the New
York press. Supposing it possible that Gen-
eral McDowell, after such an illegal use of his
troops, had had the front to telegraph to
Washington such an arraignment of the
New York "banditti" as a defence, what
would people here have said of him? Would
they have accepted such a justification?
Would they not rather have denounced the
apology, however true in itself, as utterly ir-
relevant to the case?The Adirondacks—A Natural Park for
New York.Ever since Mr. Murray informed the people
of the existence of the Adirondacks that re-
gion has been a favorite ground of trout
fishers, hunters and tourists. There are few
other districts as large as this, from three to
five thousand square miles, in Eastern North
America, which have defied the encroach-
ments of civilization and remain to-day
much as they were when the white man first
put his conquering foot upon the Continent.
The attention of the State government was
called to this unexplored region, and Mr. Ver-
planck Colvin, the head of the Survey Depart-
ment, has laid before the Legislature his
official report on the Adirondacks. There was
also introduced last year a bill to make a State
park of the wilderness, and the feasibility of
this measure is considered by Mr. Colvin inthis document. The scenery, as everybody
knows, is remarkable and diversified; but it is
recommended that only the mountainous re-
gion, the heart of the Adirondacks, shall
be taken at present for a park. This district
includes nearly six hundred square miles,
the land being generally of no agricultural
value, and the timber being useless, excepting
in a few of the valleys. It contains the highest
mountain peaks, Mount Marcy and others
ranging from four thousand to five thousand
feet. The importance of protecting this wild
region from the wastefulness and ravages of
man, of preserving the forests, the trout
streams, the lake fisheries and the game, is
evident, and we trust the Legislature this
year will pass a measure which will give the
people of New York a park corresponding
in value to that which the wisdom of Con-
gress has provided for the nation in the Rocky
Mountains. Civilization has destroyed too
many wildernesses to grudge society this
single region, where Nature remains in her
original wildness and beauty, with streams
unvisited, except by the denizens of the
woods, and "waste lands where no man
comes or hath come since the making of the
world.""THE DESPATCH SENT TO GENERAL SHERIDAN
BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR SAYING THAT THE
PRESIDENT AND THE CABINET APPROVED OF
HIS COURSE WAS NEVER SEEN BY ME UNTIL I
SAW IT IN THE NEWSPAPERS, AND I HAD NOT
BEEN CALLED ON, TO APPROVE OR
DISAPPROVE OF IT."—*Statement of Secretary
of the Treasury Bristow, of Grant's own Cabinet.*

Rapid Transit.

We trust that as soon as our statesmen in
Albany have decided who shall wear the
Senatorial ermine they will give their atten-
tion to the one question which now engrosses
the mind of New York—the question of rapid
transit. The time has come for this metrop-
olis to say whether it will live or die. We do
not mean this in an extravagant sense, but
simply as an assertion of the fact that the
growth of New York is stopped, and that
New Jersey and Kings county are steadily ad-
vancing in prosperity at our expense; that
Manhattan Island, which should be the home
of two millions of people, comfortably housed,
with all the pleasures and opportunities of
modern civilization, is rapidly becoming a
city of beggars and millionaires, while the
fine districts which spread beyond the Har-
lem on the Hudson River and Long Island
Sound are abandoned to malaria and typhus.
A generous and just policy of rapid transit
would reclaim these districts and throw into
the open country along the rivers a hundred
thousand people now burrowing in the dense
and unhealthy localities of Brooklyn and
New York, would bind these cities together in
closer ties of communication, would con-
tribute to the pleasures of domestic life by
enabling our citizens who live in the country
to spend more time with their families, and
it would add to the material growth of New
York and increase the splendors of the me-
tropolis."I WILL NOT SAY A WORD ON THE SUBJECT."—
Secretary Bismarck, of Grant's own Cabinet.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Laird, who built the Alabama, is to have a
statue.
Mayor N. P. Graves, of Syracuse, is staying at
the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Henry F. Dickens is reading in London extracts
from his father's novels.
Mrs. Richard Burton will publish her "Personal
Experiences of Life in Syria."
Paymaster C. D. Manafelt, United States Navy,
is quarantined at the Hoffman House.
Mr. E. L. Davenport arrived at the Sturtevant
House yesterday from Philadelphia.
State Senator Roswell A. Parmenter, of Troy, is
reading temporarily at the Coleman House.
Severe weather for indignation. Patriotism is
not often found in the neighborhood of zero.
They have had snow at Nice, and in many places
in the middle of France snow was five feet deep.
Blood will tell. A granddaughter of Dr. Paley
has beaten all the boys at Cambridge in moral
science.There was a man there in Brooklyn who had
never heard of the Tilton-Beecher case. Big city,
Brooklyn.Mr. D. M. Edgerton, secretary of the Kansas
Pacific Railway Company, is registered at the
Hoffman House.Captain Nares, hitherto in command of the
Challenger on her scientific voyage, will command
the new Polar expedition.Mr. Heworth Dixon has arrived at Muskogee,
I. T., on his return from California. After a short
stay here he will go to Texas.It is a fine thing to see the indignation of all the
carpet-baggers against the organization of a